

traffic in these drugs is their particular attraction to juveniles because of the ease with which they can be obtained and their extremely low cost in comparison with narcotic drugs. The Congress is now considering legislation which I have requested to strengthen Federal authority to control the manufacture and distribution of barbiturates and stimulant drugs. This key area should be the subject of continuous intensive scrutiny. The sooner effective devices for preventing abuse of these drugs are implemented, the less severe the problem will be.

Our focus on national issues must not obscure the international aspects of our drug abuse problem. Criminals responsible for international traffic in illicit narcotics have no respect for national boundaries. Many nations have a real concern in controlling illicit traffic, and toward this end, the United States, through our representation on the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs, has sought international cooperation in dealing with this evil trade. In addition, the U.S. Government will continue to work directly with other nations to secure adequate international controls.

In my recent conversations with President Mateos, of Mexico, we discussed the eradication of illegal drug traffic, and agreed to redouble our efforts and our cooperation to achieve it.

The Bureau of Narcotics has cooperated with narcotic enforcement officers in Europe and the Near and Middle East to strike at the foreign sources of illicit narcotic drugs intended for U.S. consumption. These efforts have been so successful that the activity of the Bureau of Narcotics is being expanded to other parts of the world, a program which will be implemented before the end of this year.

It is unfortunate that in this area of drug abuse there have been conflicting approaches, a dearth of hard factual data, and only partial cooperation between Federal, State and local governmental levels. It is our hope and expectation that the convening of this conference will provide a forum where this frequently tragic and dangerous social problem of drug addiction can be systematically explored and a unified approach developed. As you begin your humane task, let me assure you of the full cooperation of the Federal Government and of our earnest intention to insure that drugs not be employed to debase mankind, but to serve it.

FISHING PORT IN CUBA

(Mr. ADAIR asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ADAIR. Mr. Speaker, I note in today's papers that the State Department is aware of the announcement by the Soviets and Castro that a fishing port will be built in Cuba. Officials of the Department of State will watch the development closely. Will that watching be as "sidewalk superintendents"? Or will they face up to the fact that this port—and radio station—with facilities for handling more than 100 ships, submarines, or what have you, without a doubt will become a hostile naval base just 90 miles off our shores.

In a column adjacent to the news story about the State Department's watchful waiting for developments in the construction of the naval base was another story. It relates the concern of Americans over the Communist military buildup in Cuba and its threat to the peace and security of this Nation and

the Western Hemisphere. The article I refer to was headlined "Pickets Halt Loading of Red Ship." Patriotic Americans at Houston, Tex., including housewives, children, and a group of Cuban refugees, picketed a Yugoslav freighter thereby halting the loading of U.S. surplus flour aboard a vessel which has just carried Russian grain to Cuba.

When are responsible officials going to awaken? Communism with great military potential as a threat to America's security is now within easy missile distance of the United States.

HITTING THE BEACHES

(Mr. ALGER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ALGER. Mr. Speaker, I am happy to report to the House that the statement made yesterday by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. HAYS] in which the gentleman from Texas now addressing the House and the gentleman from New York [Mr. PILLION], were mentioned, I have been assured privately, in no sense was intended to be derogatory, that we would be slow to hit the beaches with the gentleman from Ohio in case we ever, God forbid, became engaged in combat. I understand that no such implication was intended either in that part that was added under permission to revise, which we did not hear on the floor.

CORRECTION OF THE RECORD

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Record for September 26, 1962, be corrected in three instances, as follows:

On page 19764, in the second full paragraph on first column, change title of Prof. Stanley S. Surrey to Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for Tax Policy.

On same page, third column, next to last paragraph, last sentence and seventh line change the word "loophole" to "provision."

On page 19765, third column, second paragraph, the following sentence should be added: "They even recommend we remove the tax free status of interest on State, municipal, local school board bonds."

On page 19766, middle column, last paragraph, second line change word "simultaneously" to "endeavor to."

CHELSEA RIVER-BOSTON HARBOR PROJECT

(Mr. LANE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record.)

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, for many years I have been interested in securing the assistance of the Federal Government to improve navigation on the Chelsea River, which is a coastal stream emptying into Boston Harbor.

Boston is the major port that serves all the six New England States. Chelsea River, bordered by East Boston and the cities of Chelsea and Revere, is vital to the Port of Boston. This river is used primarily for the receipt of petroleum

products, which are distributed by truck and rail over a large area. It accounts for over 39 percent of the petroleum receipts in Boston Harbor. Annual waterborne commerce is more than 5 million tons. Commercial vessels, with drafts ranging up to 34 feet, make thousands of trips in and out of this river each year.

Chelsea River is the heart of the petroleum supply line upon which the military installations and the concentration of defense industries depend, in addition to the growing needs of the New England economy.

The original authority for this project dates back to a resolution of the Public Works Committee, U.S. House of Representatives, adopted February 1, 1946. Improvements under the original project have proved to be inadequate.

After a thorough survey, the Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army, has recommended that prospective commerce in petroleum and petroleum products is sufficient to justify deepening the channel to 35 feet from the Boston Harbor main ship channel to the Chelsea Street Bridge generally 225 to 250 feet in width, a channel 35 feet deep varying in width from 250 to 430 feet above the Chelsea Street Bridge; and a maneuvering basin 35 feet deep with 800 feet average width and 1,000 feet average length.

Because of the larger sized tankers now in use for the waterborne transportation of petroleum, present shallow depths make navigation hazardous and results in delays to deep-draft commercial traffic using the harbor.

The estimated cost for these improvements, based on the price level of July 1960, would be:

Federal.....	\$2,843,000
Non-Federal.....	2,140,000
Total.....	4,983,000

The annual benefits would be:

Transportation savings.....	\$531,350
Towboat savings.....	66,900
Reduction in tidal delays.....	184,000

Total.....	782,250
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Benefit-cost ratio.....	4.0
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In addition to the recommendations of the U.S. Army Engineers, the U.S. Department of the Interior and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts favor this project, and the U.S. Bureau of the Budget offers no objections.

All the evidence points to the need for an early start on these improvements—House Document No. 350, 87th Congress—because they are essential to the economy of Massachusetts and New England.

CORRECTION OF ROLLCALL

Mr. TOLLEFSON. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 195 I am recorded as being absent. I was present and answered to my name. I ask unanimous consent that the Record and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

OPERATION 85

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. CUNNINGHAM] is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I am a member of what is called on our side of the aisle the 85th Club. This club is composed of Members who entered this Chamber 6 years ago.

Early this year in conference with each other and jointly we felt that we would want to offer something constructive as our contribution as a project to the improvement of the various maneuvers and programs of the Congress.

I do not know what to call this particular special order. It might be called "Operation 85." It might be called "A Program to Modernize Procedures." It might be called "A Program for a 'Do Something Congress.'"

This certainly is no reflection upon our distinguished Speaker and our distinguished majority and minority leaders because now as we are drawing to the close of this session I think we have accomplished a great deal. Our concern was that not enough attention was focused upon some of the procedures in the Congress that many of us felt, if improved and revised, might allow the proceedings in the Congress to be a little smoother and perhaps allow it to accomplish just as much as we accomplish now, only with less time spent upon it.

The members of the 85th Club who, as I said, are Members on our side of the aisle, are the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BROOMFIELD], the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CHAMBERLAIN], the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. COLLIER], the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. CURTIN], the gentleman from New York [Mr. DOOLEY], the gentlewoman from New Jersey [Mrs. DWYER], the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. GLENN], the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. GRIFIN], the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MICHEL], the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. MOORE], the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. QUER], the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROBISON], the gentleman from California [Mr. SMITH], and myself.

As I mentioned, about a year ago we sat down collectively to go over some of the various proposals that have been made by Members on both sides of the aisle and also to think among ourselves about some of the things that we think might be adopted or at least considered to improve the operation of this great and distinguished body.

There are many things that have come to our mind. Some of these proposals have been introduced before—some are of our own thinking. I would like briefly to recite some of the things we have in mind. Again may I emphasize that this is in no way a reflection either on the majority party or the minority party, but it is a sincere effort to give some attention to procedure which would increase the efficiency of this great body. For example, we thought of a proposition having to do with a more effective valuation of fiscal requirements of the executive agencies. We gave consideration to the item veto. We gave consideration to

the joint sponsorship of bills as they do in the other body rather than individual bills as prevails in this body. We gave consideration to clerk hire allowances on a gross basis or population basis which is so complicated that it almost takes a mathematician to figure out what the salaries of our employees should be.

We gave consideration to provisions for appointment of Representatives in case of disaster that might affect our country so that this great deliberative body could carry on. We gave consideration to backdoor spending; to prefilling of bills during recess to allow earlier starts on departmental reports as is now being done in the New York State Legislature.

Also to give committee and subcommittee chairmen authority to allow broadcast and telecasting of hearings and to provide automatic rollovers on all appropriation bills.

To confine extension and revision of remarks in the Record to grammatical and typographical corrections.

To amend the Reorganization Act of 1946 to provide that Congress will adjourn by the last day of August.

And following June 1, only the committee chairmen, subcommittee chairmen, and ranking minority Members may introduce bills with the understanding that such bills in each case will be limited to those which will be expected to be referred to the committee or subcommittee involved. This is done in many legislatures including that of my own State.

To limit each Member to include articles for extension in the Record when such material pertains to matters of legislation.

To provide that appropriation bills will be laid on the table following House consideration and passage until all have received tentative approval and the latest budget estimates are available and then fiscal action can be taken on the entire budget.

For seniority purposes in determining committee chairmen, all Members with 20 years experience are considered equals. This would allow selection of committee chairmen who are representative of the majority of the Members of the committee.

For full reports in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of expenditures by committees, Members, and employees on official trips.

For an increase in the minority staff members of the committees.

For a summer recess which would allow all of us to have a couple or 3 weeks with our families whom we are so often apart from to go back to our districts together or to go for some relaxation and come back refreshed so that our tempers having gone through the hot summer months and for many months of the session would not be so short.

For a congressional student intern program where it would be provided that each congressional office might employ for a 3-month period a legitimate college student to be an intern in a Congressman's office. We also would provide more time for the study of appropriation bills.

Mr. Speaker, most of the proposals have been introduced in the last few days or earlier and others will be as the Members are able to have them framed.

Mr. Speaker, one of the bills that I have dropped into the hopper provides for more study of appropriation bills. I understand at the present time after the filing of the committee report 3 calendar days elapse. My proposal would provide that 5 legislative days should elapse, because these are very technical and very intricate measures, and it would give us all an opportunity to study them in greater detail.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my colleagues from the 85th Club in sponsoring a portion of this program for constructive action to improve the procedures of the Congress.

We do not seek to place blame on either party, nor do we criticize leadership or members of this body. We are offering constructive and concrete suggestions—in one place and in one time—which we sincerely believe will increase the efficiency of the House of Representatives.

We are interested in doing the best possible job for the people we represent. We are interested in seeing that we are able to do the best possible job and that we and our colleagues are not hindered by antique rules which have outlived their usefulness.

The suggestions we are offering are not new or radical. Instead, we studied the many legislative ideas advanced by Members of this body and selected those we felt had the most merit. We agreed to divide those up among our number but to seek action on them jointly in hopes that through this means we would succeed where individuals have not had the time to push their separate proposals, as meritorious as they may be.

I believe the gentleman from California [Mr. SMITH] will in due time mention the other Members of this body who have already sponsored these ideas we endorse or ideas very similar to them. We appreciate the work these colleagues have done and heartily congratulate them for their efforts. We hope we can be of assistance.

The legislation I have introduced, House Resolution 809, will provide additional time for study by all Members of this body of hearings and reports on general appropriation bills before they are brought to the floor for debate and action next year. At present, there is only a necessity for 3 calendar days to pass following the formal filing of the Appropriations Committee report on a general appropriation bill before that bill is called up for decision.

I subscribe to the belief that if we are to represent, we must be informed on the bills before us. Without for one moment inferring that the Appropriations Committee of this body is not diligent and most effective, I believe that we can all use more time to study the record of hearings and the Appropriations Committee's written report prior to action on appropriations bills.

Accordingly, the resolution which I sponsor will provide that at least 5 legislative days shall pass after the filing of the Appropriations Committee's re-